



Prevention of Nuisance from Birds

- | **Code of Practice** for exercising the powers under section 9 of the London Local Authorities Act 2004

Association of London Government

The Association of London Government (ALG) is committed to fighting for more resources for London and getting the best possible deal for London's 33 councils. Part think tank and part lobbying organisation, we also run a range of services designed to make life better for Londoners.

The Association of London Government (ALG) was formed in April 2000 from a merger of the five borough-funded London wide bodies that remained outside the new Greater London Authority. These were the previous ALG, the Greater London Employers' Association, London Boroughs Grants, the London Housing Unit and the Transport Committee for London. The ALG represents all 32 London boroughs, the Corporation of London, the Metropolitan Police Authority and the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority, which all pay an annual subscription. It is a statutory joint committee. It is in an ideal position to advise on a range of issues relating to London government and other matters of concern to Londoners. It also works closely with the Local Government Association and with many private, voluntary and public sector bodies. The main functions of the ALG are to: provide a single voice for its member authorities where possible, lobby for adequate resources for the capital, lead on policy formulation and debate on key issues for London, act as the employers' organisation for the boroughs, provide specialist housing advice, allocate grants to voluntary organisations serving more than one borough and provide and manage certain London-wide transport and traffic services.

This Code of Practice is published by the Association of London Government, Transport and Environment Committee (TEC). TEC aims to ensure that London boroughs' concerns and best practice are taken fully into account in the development and implementation of the whole range of transport and environment policies generated by Government departments, the European Union, and the Mayor of London.

foreword

London's local authorities face the daily challenge of maintaining and improving the cleanliness of London for those who live in, work in or visit the Capital. This Code of Practice sets out the powers contained in the London Local Authority Act 2004 relating to one of the perennial problems that London's boroughs face - the nuisance created by certain bird species.

Some bird species have become a nuisance in our town centres and urban open spaces as their populations swell. Our modern towns and cities provide the ideal environment for certain bird species to thrive. They thrive on our food scraps, discarded as litter or given to them by the public, and our buildings provide suitable roosting and nesting sites.

As a result some bird species have become a pest, fouling pavements, buildings and monuments, contaminating food stores and in some cases transmitting diseases. Large numbers of roosting birds also give rise to odour and noise complaints.

The only effective way to minimise this nuisance is to remove food sources, roosting sites and breeding sites. London boroughs are working to achieve this through their activities to keep the capital clean and through education programmes with the public.

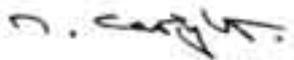
London has led the way nationally, in pushing for legislative changes to allow local authorities to tackle nuisance from birds and provide the services that people want to keep London's streets clean. This echoes the National Government policies to improve the quality of the local environment.

London is getting cleaner but boroughs understand there is still much that can be done if they are to eradicate nuisance from birds. Bird proofing of buildings and structures is as important as removing their food source, as good nesting and roosting sites allow nuisance bird species to establish large colonies.

The ALG and London local authorities acknowledge that property owners and occupiers are also the victims of infestation from nuisance bird species. This poses a number of challenges for local authorities and other stakeholders to work together to identify where a nuisance is or may be established, and to take proactive measures to tackle the nuisance through the installation of preventative bird proofing measures.

This Code of Practice, which has been developed in consultation with the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), suggests that real progress towards eradicating this nuisance can only be made if local authorities and stakeholders work in partnership; developing new solutions and displaying good practice in the installation of bird proofing, sharing information at a regional level in a coordinated London approach.

The ALG believes that this approach is achievable across the capital and hopes that through publicising the recommended process of partnership working London can make real progress in reducing the nuisance from birds.



Cllr. Mike Cartwright,
Chair, Transport and Environment Committee

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introduction

- 1 Section 9 of the London Local Authorities Act 2004 ('the 2004 Act') relates to the prevention of nuisance from birds. The powers contained in the 2004 Act enable a London local authority to serve a bird proofing notice ('a notice') on the owner or occupier of a building or structure (including a bridge) fronting upon, crossing or overhanging a highway where habitual nesting, roosting or alighting of birds is causing a nuisance to pedestrians using the highway.
- 2 This Code of Practice ('CoP') is issued in accordance with the undertaking, given during the Parliamentary process enacting these provisions, to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, that no borough will exercise these powers until a CoP has been published by the Association of London Government, Transport and Environment joint Committee¹ ('ALG TEC') following consultation with the Royal Society.
- 3 The CoP has been published following a decision of the ALG TEC on 21 July 2005.
- 4 The ALG TEC will be responsible for liaising with stakeholders in the review of this CoP and the on-going development of uniform policy initiatives for combating nuisance from birds.

¹ 'Joint committee' means any joint committee established under s101(5) the Local Government Act 1972 and comprising at least one member from each local authority; in this case, the Association of London Government, Transport and Environment Committee ('ALG TEC').

general principles

- 5 All parties should work in constructive partnership to prevent and minimise the need for statutory notices for the installation of bird proofing measures.
- 6 Where bird proofing is required, all parties must adhere to the provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 ('1981 Act') and should work to the principles set out in this CoP. Reference should also be given to provisions in relevant animal welfare legislation, including the Animals Act 1911, to minimise harm to birds and other fauna.
- 7 The CoP is established on the basic principle that all wild birds and their nests and eggs are protected by law and some rare species are afforded special protection. There are certain exceptions to this; notably, in respect of this CoP, various species that may cause damage.
- 8 The CoP also publicises the recommended process of partnership working between local authorities and owners and occupiers in the installation of bird proofing.
- 9 All parties should act so that bird proofing is installed through partnership working as soon as possible following the identification of a nuisance. A statutory notice under section 9 of the 2004 Act should only be issued as a last resort.
- 10 Additionally, where bird proofing is to be installed local authorities and owners and occupiers should work together to ensure the most appropriate form of bird proofing is installed.
- 11 The ALG TEC, although only required to develop guidance relating to bird welfare, has, with the agreement of the London boroughs, extended this CoP to include operational and process issues, to help foster better working relationships and a partnership approach to tackle nuisance from birds. As this CoP has been prepared in consultation with the London boroughs and endorsed by the ALG TEC, London boroughs should have regard to it in employing the powers set out in section 9 of the 2004 Act to aid in the abatement of nuisance from birds.

Structures covered

- 12 Local authorities are given the power to serve notices in respect of any part of a building or structure (including a bridge) fronting upon, crossing or overhanging a highway where habitual nesting, roosting or alighting of birds is causing a nuisance to pedestrians using the highway. Notice may be served on the owner or occupier of the structure.²
- 13 These powers were introduced primarily to allow local authorities to take action in respect of bridges that cross a highway where habitual nesting, roosting or alighting of birds is causing a nuisance to pedestrians using the highway.

Definition of a highway

- 14 A 'highway' is a way over which there exists a public right of way, usually by all modes including pedestrians, cyclists and other motor traffic.

² Refer subsection 9(1) London Local Authorities Act 2004 ('The 2004 Act').

Operational land

- 15 Operational land can generally be taken to mean land which is used by the party owning it for the purpose of carrying on their functions together with any land in which an interest is held for that purpose.

Interpretation of 'Nuisance'

- 16 Nuisance from birds will occur in circumstances where:
- the presence of various bird species may cause damage or threaten public health or safety;
 - the habitual nesting, roosting or alighting of birds is causing a nuisance to pedestrians using the highway, for example: danger caused by build up of bird excrement, or the nesting of birds in inappropriate locations etc.

General Licences

- 17 Section 16 of the 1981 Act provides for 'General Licences' for the legal control of so called bird 'pest' species. These General Licences permit authorised persons (in some cases anyone) to carry out an otherwise illegal act. No application need be made for such licences. Relevant general licences under the 1981 Act include:
- General Licence WLF100087: Licence to kill or take certain birds to conserve wild birds.
 - General Licence WLF100088: Licence to kill or take certain birds to preserve public health or public safety.
- 18 For control of species not covered by a general licence under the 1981 Act, an application may be made for a specific WCA81 Section 16 licence (under the 1981 Act) which will be granted by DEFRA.

Birds of Conservation Concern

- 19 The population status of birds regularly found in the UK, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man is reviewed every five years to provide an up-to-date assessment of conservation priorities. The current lists were compiled in 2002 and are due for review in 2007. A total of 247 species have been assessed and placed onto one of three lists - red, amber or green. 40 species are red-listed, 121 are amber-listed and 86 are green-listed. (Appendix A: Red Listed Birds of Conservation Concern)
- 20 Seven quantitative criteria are used to assess the population status of each species and to place it on the red, amber or green list. These are global conservation status, recent decline, historical decline, European conservation status, rare breeders, localised species and international importance.
- 21 Red list species are those that are globally threatened according to IUCN criteria; those whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years; and those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery.

protected parties

22 Certain named parties have the additional benefit, under section 9 of the 2004 Act, of serving a counter-notice, rather than having to rely upon their power to appeal. (Refer to paragraphs 59 to 64 for more information about this process.)

23 These named parties are:

- (a) the British Railways Board (now the BRB [Residuary] Ltd), in respect of any bridge owned by it; and
- (b) in respect of their operational land,
 - (i) Network Rail Infrastructure Limited,
 - (ii) Transport for London,
 - (iii) British Waterways Board, and
 - (iv) The Port of London Authority.

The names of these parties may change over time, and while every attempt will be made to keep this CoP up-to-date, local authorities should bear this in mind when exercising their powers to serve bird proofing notices.

procedure

Initial process

- 24 All parties should act so that bird proofing is installed through partnership working as soon as possible following the identification of a nuisance. A statutory notice under section 9 of the 2004 Act should be issued as a last resort.
- 25 Once a nuisance has been identified and prior to a notice being issued, the local authority is encouraged to conduct a survey to establish the bird population (refer: Paragraphs 84 to 88: 'Survey of Bird Population'). This survey should inform any required works or notice served. This is of particular importance in ensuring the most appropriate, and not necessarily the most extensive, form of bird proofing is installed and also that works are conducted at the most appropriate time of year.
- 26 Before starting to use the new powers, the local authority should as far as reasonably possible, identify the local owners and occupiers most likely to be affected and make contact with them to inform them of the new powers available to local authorities and the proposed co-operative approach to tackle the nuisance without resorting to formal notices.
- 27 The local authority and owners and occupiers involved should then each nominate a single point of contact ('SPOC').
- 28 In the interest of partnership working, the owner or occupier of the building or structure should be given reasonable time (dependant on size, scale of building and scale of bird proofing involved) to act to install bird proofing measures to a standard agreed with the local authority.
- 29 Where an owner or occupier, responsible for the building or structure where a nuisance from birds has been identified, fails to respond to these approaches or to nominate a SPOC, the local authority may proceed to issue notices, as necessary, in accordance with this CoP. A local authority should, however, take a long-term view and continue to try and develop a co-operative relationship, as owners and occupiers of premises change over time.

Process for issuing a notice

- 30 Where procedures described above fail to satisfactorily prevent or minimise the nuisance, a local authority should rely upon the powers under section 9 of the 2004 Act.
- 31 Before issuing a notice, a local authority should have alerted the owner or occupier whose property is the subject of the nuisance and consider any response made.
- 32 In preparing the notice, reference must be made to provisions of the 1981 Act and relevant general licences³, the principles set out in this CoP, and any information gathered from the survey of bird population.
- 33 All notices served under section 9 of the 2004 Act must be in writing. A notice may be served electronically at the agreement of all parties to deal electronically.

³ Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: General Licences:

General Licence
WLF100087: Licence to kill or take certain birds to conserve wild birds.

General Licence
WLF100088: Licence to kill or take certain birds to preserving public health or public safety.

- 34 A notice may be served on the owner or occupier of a building or structure fronting upon, crossing or overhanging a highway which is the source of nuisance to pedestrians using the highway caused by the habitual nesting, roosting and alighting of birds.
- 35 In determining this notice a local authority has the discretion to require the owner and/or occupier to take measures for the purpose of preventing or minimising the habitual nesting, roosting and alighting of birds on the part of the building or structure that is affected.
- 36 All notices should be served on both the owner and occupier of the affected property, except in circumstances where one of them cannot be identified after reasonable enquiry.
- 37 Where the owner and/or occupier have been identified after reasonable enquiry, the notices should be served by hand or by recorded delivery on each of them. A verifiable written record should be kept as evidence of service.
- 38 In circumstances where the owner or occupier can be identified and is a company, the notice should be addressed to the 'Company Secretary' and served by hand at, or recorded delivery to the registered office of that company. The notice should also be copied to the local area office of that company.
- 39 Where, after reasonable enquiry, it has not been possible to ascertain the name and address of the owner or occupier, a local authority may affix the notice to the affected building or structure. This will constitute proper service.
- 40 In circumstances where a notice is affixed rather than served by post, photographic evidence of the notice having been served should be taken by the authority, clearly showing the location and date on which the notice has been served to ensure it is admissible as evidence in court.
- 41 The notice will state a timeframe within which the measures set out in the notice must be taken, being not less than 28 days from the date of the service of the notice. The time period for an owner or occupier's compliance with the notice may be extended with the agreement of the local authority.
- 42 Local authorities may wish to take into consideration resource constraints of owners or occupiers on whose property the nuisance is present when serving a notice, for example, in setting the timeframe for compliance with the notice.
- 43 The powers of the local authority under section 9 of the 2004 Act are restricted to actions to prevent or minimise habitual nesting, roosting and alighting of birds causing nuisance to pedestrians using a highway. No other interference with the property or structure is permitted.
- 44 The measures which may be specified in a notice include the erection of baffles, nets or wires or the laying of gel on the building or structure or other measures of a like nature but shall not include any method prohibited by the 1981 Act.

⁴ Refer subsection 9(6) and section 42 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976.

- 45 All measures proposed must be consistent with town and country planning legislation and historic buildings and ancient monuments legislation.⁴
- 46 The notice should make reference to governing legislation and the CoP, and stipulate that measures taken to bird proof a building or structure by the owner or occupier should be completed in accordance with relevant legislative requirements and established good practice, and have regard to this CoP.
- 47 The most appropriate, and not necessarily the most extensive, form of bird proofing should be installed.
- 48 Where there is the opportunity to display best practice, for example the use of metal mesh instead of less durable nylon mesh, the owner or occupier should be encouraged to do so.
- 49 Local authorities should act consistently and impartially with the property owners and occupiers with whom they have dealings.
- 50 In the interests of partnership working, a local authority may use their discretion to grant an extension to the period for complying with the notice in response to a valid request from the owner or occupier (for example, to bring the installation of bird proofing in line with planned works by the owner or occupier).
- 51 In the pursuit of best practice, once proofing is installed, the owner or occupier should assume responsibility of maintaining it to ensure the nuisance does not reoccur, reducing the need for further enforcement action.

Appeals

- 52 Anyone served with a notice or further notice may appeal to a Magistrate's Court prior to the expiry of the timeframe for compliance with the notice on any of the following grounds, as appropriate, that:
 - (a) the notice is not justified by reference to section 9;
 - (b) there is some informality, defect or error in, or in connection with, the notice;
 - (c) the authority have unreasonably refused to approve the execution of alternative measures, or that the measures required by the notice or further notice are otherwise unreasonable in character or extent;
 - (d) the timeframe set out for complying with the notice is not reasonably sufficient;
 - (e) the notice might have been lawfully and more equitably served on the occupier of the building or structure concerned instead of the owner, or alternatively on the owner instead of on the occupier, or;
 - (f) the measures set out in the notice are for the common benefit of the building or structure concerned and that some other owner or occupier of these premises will benefit from the measures set out in the notice and therefore ought to contribute towards the expenses of complying with the notice.⁵

⁵ Refer section 290 Public Health Act 1936.

- 53 Only the owner or occupier served with a notice has the right of appeal against that notice.
- 54 Appeal is to a magistrate's court and must be made within 28 days of the notice being served.
- 55 This CoP should be provided to the court where any appeal proceedings are lodged.
- 56 An authority should consider seriously any proposal from an owner or occupier to negotiate an agreement rather than make a formal appeal.
- 57 The owner and/or occupier lodging an appeal must serve their notice of appeal on all other parties referred to in the notice including the relevant local authority. The owner and/or occupier may also choose to serve a copy of his notice of appeal on any other person having an interest in the building, structure or premises in question.
- 58 When an appeal is lodged, the effect of the notice is suspended pending the outcome of that appeal.

Counter-notices

- 59 Certain 'protected parties' (refer: Paragraphs 22 to 23: 'Protected Parties') have the additional benefit, under section 9 of the 2004 Act, of serving a counter-notice, rather than having to rely upon their power to appeal.
- 60 Subsection 9(8) allows for the BRB [Residuary] Ltd (formally the British Railways Board) or a protected party to serve a counter-notice upon the local authority within 28 days of the original notice being served. This counter-notice must specify alternative measures which will, in their reasonable opinion, have the effect of preventing or minimising the habitual nesting, roosting and alighting of birds to the same or greater extent than those measures specified in the local authority's notice.
- 61 It is recommended that the local authority enter into dialogue and work closely with the protected party prior to an original notice being served, and in serving an original notice, to ensure that all measures are acceptable to both the local authority and protected party / BRB [Residuary] Ltd. It is intended that this will foster a partnership approach and prevent the need for counter or further notices.
- 62 Where a counter-notice is served, all aspects of the original notice will stand except the measures that will be employed to combat the nuisance that have been set out in the counter-notice as alternative measures.
- 63 The alternative measures set out in a counter-notice must also comply with the requirements set out in Paragraphs 43 to 45 above.

- 64 The original timeframe for compliance set out in the original notice will transfer to the counter-notice (being a reasonable period not less than 28 days from the date of the service of the counter-notice), unless the protected party agrees an extension of time with the local authority. It should be noted that the legislation does not allow the BRB [Residuary] Ltd. the same opportunity to negotiate an agreed extension of time for compliance with a counter-notice.⁶

⁶ Refer subsections 9(9) and 9(12)(b) The 2004 Act.

Further Notices

- 65 The local authority may, within 28 days of a counter-notice being served, serve a further notice on the owner or occupier. The further notice will set out further measures to be taken, in conjunction with the measures set out in the counter-notice and be complementary to them, to prevent or minimise the nuisance.⁷

⁷ Refer subsections 9(10) and 9(11) The 2004 Act.

- 66 The further notice will set out the time period that protected parties, but not the BRB [Residuary] Ltd., must comply with in undertaking the further measures. This time period may be extended with the agreement of the local authority.⁸

⁸ Refer subsections 9(10) and 9(12)(b) The 2004 Act.

power to undertake works

- 67 A local authority may, with the agreement of the owner or occupier of the building or structure which is the subject of the nuisance, undertake the work necessary to implement the measures set out in a notice which has been served upon the owner or occupier. This work shall be undertaken at the expense of the owner or occupier.⁹
- 68 A court may, by application of an owner, order an occupier to allow the owner to execute the works necessary to comply with a notice where the occupier has been preventing the owner from doing so.¹⁰
- 69 Subject to the right of appeal (refer: Paragraphs 52 to 58: 'Appeals'), if the person required by the notice fails to comply with a notice by undertaking the works indicated within the timeframe set down in the notice, the local authority may undertake the work itself.¹¹

⁹ Refer section 275 Public Health Act 1936.

¹⁰ Refer section 289 Public Health Act 1936.

¹¹ Refer subsection 290(6) Public Health Act 1936.

recovery of expenses

70 Where the local authority has itself had to undertake the works that the owner or occupier failed to do to comply with the notice served upon them, the local authority can, through legal proceedings, recover from the owner or occupier the reasonable costs incurred in carrying out the works. An owner or occupier failing to comply with a notice may also on summary conviction be fined by the court.¹²

¹² Refer subsection 290(6)
Public Health Act
1936.

71 Where a local authority has incurred expenses in undertaking the works on behalf of, or instead of the owner by agreement, and these remain unpaid, those expenses, and interest accruing, may be recovered by the local authority from the person who is the owner of the building or structure concerned at the date when the works are completed, or at the date a demand was served, and any amount owing shall be a charge on the property.¹³

¹³ Refer section 291
Public Health Act
1936.

powers of entry

- 72** Local authorities have the power to enter premises on producing proper authorisation, and at reasonable hours and with at least 24 hours notice, in order to:
- (a) ascertain whether there has been a contravention of the notice;
 - (b) ascertain whether there are circumstances which would authorise the local authority to serve a notice, or to take action or undertake works to give effect to the notice or the actions required by the notice;
 - (c) serve a notice, undertake any of the work required to implement the measures set out in the notice which the owner or occupier has failed themselves to undertake; and
 - (d) undertake any other action, or for any other purpose, generally required to enable the local authority to serve or enforce the notice, or to undertake themselves the measures set out in the notice.¹⁴
- 73** Where admission has been refused, and there are reasonable grounds for entry, a Justice of the Peace may by warrant, authorise admission by force to the building or structure concerned.¹⁵ However, the CoP does not encourage a local authority's reliance on this power. Rather, all entry on to the land or premises of owners or occupiers should be negotiated and be by consent, except where the local authority has serious and urgent concerns for human health and safety.

¹⁴ Refer sections 287 and 290 Public Health Act 1936.

¹⁵ Refer subsection 287(2) Public Health Act 1936.

other relevant considerations

Reference to the Code of Practice

- 74 The CoP for exercising the powers under section 9 of the London Local Authorities Act 2004 should be adhered to whether bird proofing is installed by or through agreement with the local authority or as a result of measures stipulated by the local authority in a statutory notice under section 9 of the 2004 Act.

Protected parties and BRB [Residuary] Ltd.

- 75 The installation of bird proofing to buildings or structures belonging to protected parties or BRB [Residuary] Ltd. may require special safety procedures or work to be carried out in unsocial hours. For example, statutory railway undertakers may require temporary track closures or Transport for London may require temporary road closures. The work may need to be co-ordinated with other activities in order to avoid excessive costs and disruption. Accordingly, local authorities must, prior to serving a notice, consult with protected parties and BRB [Residuary] Ltd. to determine the reasonable time period for compliance to enable protected parties to co-ordinate works.

Responsibility and Liability

- 76 The owner or occupier or delegated contractor must ensure that all employees, agents, sub-contractors, suppliers, drivers and others working on the installation of bird proofing follow all aspects of this CoP at all times. A risk assessment should be carried out for all aspects of the bird proofing.

Installation

- 77 The owner or occupier or delegated contractor must ensure that all works are carried out in accordance with the 'Safety at Street Works and Road Works - CoP of Practice', all relevant legislation and established good practice.
- 78 Once the area of activity is clear of birds, the proofing can be fixed to the structure. In the case of enclosing methods such as netting, care must be taken to ensure no birds are trapped, and that all access points to the void formed are sealed.

Cleaning

- 79 In the interest of partnership working, the owner or occupier should look to clean the property or structure to remove any excrement or nests prior to the installation of bird proofing. When cleaning the property or structure, the owner, occupier or delegated contractor must use materials that comply with COSHH - Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002.

Upkeep and Maintenance

- 80 Once bird proofing is installed, by or through agreement with the local authority or as a result of measures stipulated by the local authority in a notice under section 9 of the 2004 Act, it is the owner or occupier's responsibility to ensure its upkeep and maintenance to ensure the nuisance does not reoccur.
- 81 In the interest of joint working, if at any stage it becomes apparent that the bird proofing is inadequate or has not been maintained and a nuisance is re-established, the owner or occupier should work with the local authority to install more stringent bird proofing methods to prevent the need for the local authority to serve a notice under section 9 of the 2004 Act.

Liability

- 82 A local authority should be mindful that they may be liable to pay compensation for any damage sustained to property by reason of the local authority taking action to undertake the works where the person suffering the damage has not been at fault.¹⁶

¹⁶ Refer section 278 Public Health Act 1936.

bird law, conservation and welfare

- 83 The CoP is established on the basic principle that all wild birds, and their nests and eggs are protected by law and some rare species are afforded special protection. There are certain exceptions to this; notably, in respect of this CoP, various species that may cause damage or threaten public health or safety, these species are listed on general licences which remove their protection in certain circumstances (as listed).

Survey of Bird Population

- 84 Once a nuisance has been identified and prior to a notice being issued, the local authority is encouraged to conduct a 'survey' to establish the bird population.
- 85 Under this CoP a survey of the bird population must ascertain:
- Bird species;
 - Whether the bird species are covered by a general licence under the 1981 Act;
 - Whether the bird species are listed on the 'Red List of Birds of Conservation Concern';
 - (If relevant) According to season, whether birds are nesting or just roosting; and
 - Size of bird population (approximate number of birds).

Example template of a Survey of Bird Population can be found in Appendix B. If any doubt remains over the identification of the bird species refer to the RSPB 'A to Z guide of UK Birds' (www.rspb.org.uk) or contact the RSPB Wildlife Enquiries unit:

Wildlife Enquiries
The RSPB
The Lodge
Sandy
Bedfordshire SG19 2DL
Tel: 01767 680 551
wildlife@rspb.org.uk.

Once the bird species has been identified, guidance from the 1981 Act should be sought and reference given to relevant general licences¹⁷ (if the legal status of the bird species is still unclear advice should be sought from the RSPB Investigations Unit, contact details as above). This must inform any required works or notice to be served. This is of particular importance in ensuring the most appropriate form of bird proofing is installed and that works are conducted at the most appropriate time of year.

- 86 Legislation must guide the removal and destruction of nest and eggs and the removal or culling of immature chicks (nestlings). If a species is not included on one of the relevant general licences¹⁷, advice should be sought from the RSPB and a common sense approach should be adopted to the time of year in which proofing is installed to avoid disruption during the nesting season. The local authority should take this into account when setting the timeframe for compliance with a notice.

¹⁷ Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: General Licences:

General licence WLF100087: Licence to kill or take certain birds to conserve wild birds.

General licence WLF100088: Licence to kill or take certain birds to preserving public health or public safety.

- 87 The survey should be completed in duplicate. A copy should be retained by the local authority, and a copy should be passed to the owner or occupier or affixed to the statutory notice. At the time of installation of bird proofing the owner or occupier or delegated contractor should give reference to the local authority survey to ensure that the bird population has not significantly changed from the date of survey.
- 88 If the owner or occupier or delegated contractor finds that the bird population is significantly changed (from the date of the local authority survey), it is the owner or occupiers responsibility to take guidance from the 1981 Act and relevant general licenses¹⁷ to ascertain if installation of bird proofing can continue within the given timeframe. The relevant local authority must be informed as soon as any delay occurs.

Monitoring

- 89 Where enclosing bird proofing is installed either voluntarily or under measures stipulated in a notice, once the proofing is completed, the owner, occupier or delegated contractor is to monitor the site every second day for two weeks, then weekly for the next month, to check if birds are trapped behind the proofing, and if so, release them. If birds are being trapped, an appropriate number of funnels are to be incorporated in the proofing to allow them to escape, but not enter.
- 90 It is the owner or occupier's responsibility to ensure that their or a delegated contractor's contact details are passed to the local authority and listed on the building or structure to allow them to be notified if any birds become trapped after the initial monitoring period.
- 91 If birds subsequently become trapped after the initial monitoring period, the owner or occupier or delegated contractor will take action to ensure trapped birds are freed, and that all access points to the void formed are sealed. Once the proofing is secure, the owner or occupier or delegated contractor is to monitor the site in line with measures outlined in Paragraph 89 of the CoP.

appendices

Appendix A: Red List Birds of Conservation Concern

Bird Species (The Red List – high conservation concern)

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Bittern | Song thrush |
| Common scoter | Grasshopper warbler |
| White-tailed eagle | Savi's warbler |
| Hen harrier | Aquatic warbler |
| Black grouse | Marsh warbler |
| Capercaillie | Spotted flycatcher |
| Grey partridge | Marsh tit |
| Quail | Willow tit |
| Corncrake | Red-backed shrike |
| Stone-curlew | Starling |
| Black-tailed godwit | House sparrow |
| Red-necked phalarope | Tree sparrow |
| Roseate tern | Linnet |
| Turtle dove | Twite |
| Nightjar | Scottish crossbill |
| Wryneck | Bullfinch |
| Lesser spotted woodpecker | Yellowhammer |
| Woodlark | Cirl bunting |
| Skylark | Reed bunting |
| Ring ouzel | Corn bunting |

Red list species are those that are globally threatened according to World Conservation Union (IUCN) criteria; those whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years; and those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery.

Appendix B: Survey of Bird Population*

General Information

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Local Authority: | |
| Local Authority Address: | |
| Main switch board Tel: | |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Reporting Officer: | |
| Contact Tel: | |
| Date of survey: | |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Location of Nuisance: | |
| Owner/managing company name: | |
| Building or structure name: | |
| Address: | |

* Completed in accordance with the Code of Practice for exercising powers of section 9 of the London Local Authorities Act 2004.

Identification of Bird species (Most common bird species for creating a nuisance)

Indicate by way of a tick, species of bird causing nuisance or name other species if known

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| Canada Goose | | Jay | |
| Crow | | Magpie | |
| Dove, Collared | | Pigeon, Feral | |
| Gull, Great Black-backed | | Rook | |
| Gull, Lesser Black-backed | | Sparrow, House | |
| Gull, Herring | | Starling | |
| Jackdaw | | Woodpigeon | |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Other bird species: | |
|---------------------|--|

Appendix B (cont.): Example template of a Survey of Bird Population

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: General Licences:

Circle whether or not the bird species causing a nuisance is covered by a General Licence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981:

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----|----|
| General Licence WLF100087 | Yes | No |
| General Licence WLF100088 | Yes | No |

Bird species covered by General Licences under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

| General Licence WLF100087 | | General Licence WLF100088 | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Crow | Magpie | Canada Goose | Jackdaw |
| Gull, Great Black-backed | Pigeon, Feral | Crow | Jay |
| Gull, Lesser Black-backed | Rook | Dove, Collared | Magpie |
| Gull, Herring | | Gull, Great Black-backed | Pigeon, Feral |
| Jackdaw | | Gull, Lesser Black-backed | Rook |
| Jay | | Gull, Herring | Woodpigeon |

Red List of Birds of Conservation Concern

Circle whether or not the bird species causing a nuisance is listed below:

| Yes | | No | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Bittern | Black-tailed godwit | Song thrush | House sparrow |
| Common scoter | Red-necked phalarope | Grasshopper warbler | Tree sparrow |
| White-tailed eagle | Roseate tern | Savi's warbler | Linnet |
| Hen harrier | Turtle dove | Aquatic warbler | Twite |
| Black grouse | Nightjar | Marsh warbler | Scottish crossbill |
| Capercaillie | Wryneck | Spotted flycatcher | Bullfinch |
| Grey partridge | Lesser spotted woodpecker | Marsh tit | Yellowhammer |
| Quail | Woodlark | Willow tit | Cirl bunting |
| Corncrake | Skylark | Red-backed shrike | Reed bunting |
| Stone-curlew | Ring ouzel | Starling | Corn bunting |

General Bird Population information

Circle if known whether birds are nesting at date of survey:

| | | |
|-----|----|-----------|
| Yes | No | Not known |
|-----|----|-----------|

Size of Bird Population (approximate number of birds in roosting)

| | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|-------|
| 1 – 10 | 10 – 50 | 50 – 100 | > 100 |
|--------|---------|----------|-------|

Appendix C: Standard Notice Template

[Council]
Environmental Services

LLAA04/9(1)

LONDON LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT 2004: Section 9(1)

NOTICE AS TO NUISANCE FROM BIRDS

To:

Of:

The Owner/Occupier of **[[the building or structure]** known as **[ADDRESS/ DESCRIPTION]**

[[the [DESCRIPTION] bridge located at [LOCATION]]

fronting upon, crossing or overhanging the highway known as **[NAME OF HIGHWAY, POSTAL DISTRICT AND POST CODE]** in the **[London Borough of]**.

WHEREAS it appears to the Council of the **[London Borough of]** ['the Council'], that the habitual nesting, roosting or alighting of birds on any part of the said **[building or structure] [bridge]** is a source of nuisance to pedestrians using that highway:

NOW THEREFORE, the Council, in exercise of the powers conferred upon it by sub-section 1 of section 9 of the London Local Authorities Act 2004, **HEREBY GIVES YOU NOTICE REQUIRING YOU WITHIN [No. not less than 28] DAYS** from the service of this Notice upon you, to take **[the following] [appropriate]** measures for the purpose of preventing or minimising the said nuisance:

NOTE: No asbestos based materials are to be used in compliance with the requirements of this Notice.

[MEASURES]

DATED:

Our Ref:

ADDRESS:

(to which any communication regarding this Notice may be sent)
for **[Officers Name]**, being the Officer appointed for this purpose

[London Borough of]

[Address]

This matter is being dealt with by:

Tel:

SEE NOTES ATTACHED

NOTES

Measures required by the Notice

- 1 Measures, which may be specified in the Notice, may include the erection of baffles, nets or wires or the laying of gel on the building or structure or other measures of a like nature, but shall not include any method prohibited by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Special provisions as to service of a counter-notice

- 2 Where this Notice has been served by the Council on any of the following:

the British Railways Board (in respect of a bridge owned by the Board), or, either of Network Rail Infrastructure Limited, Transport for London, the British Waterways Board or the Port of London Authority, and their subsidiaries, servants, agents and contractors (in respect of its operational land),

and the Notice specifies measures to be taken for the purpose of preventing or minimising the habitual nesting, roosting or alighting of birds on any part of the said building, structure or bridge, the party on whom this Notice has been served may serve a counter-notice on the council (subsection 8). The counter-notice has to be served within 28 days, beginning with the day on which this Notice was served.

- 3 The counter-notice must specify alternative measures, which will, in the reasonable opinion of the party, have the effect of preventing or minimising the habitual nesting, roosting or alighting of birds on any part of the said building, structure or bridge to the same or greater extent than the measures specified in this Notice. Where a counter-notice is served, this Notice will be deemed to specify the alternative measures specified in the counter-notice and it shall be deemed to have been served on the date the counter-notice was served. However, where a counter-notice has been served, the Council, within 28 days of its service, may serve a further Notice under subsection 10 requiring further measures to be taken. The measures specified in the further Notice shall complement the measures specified in the counter-notice to which it relates.

Extension of the period to comply with measures

- 4 The period within which you are to comply with the requirements of this Notice, or a counter-notice served under subsection 8, may be extended with the agreement of the Council (except in respect of the BRB [Residuary] Ltd).

- 5 Section 290 of the Public Health Act 1936, (as amended by Criminal Justice Act 1982, Section 46), applies in respect of this Notice. Provision is made as to appeal against, and the enforcement of, this Notice.

Appeal to Magistrates' Court [Court of Summary Jurisdiction]

- 6 You may, within 21 days from the date of the service of this Notice upon you, appeal to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction on any of the following grounds which are appropriate in the circumstances:
- (a) the Notice or requirement is not justified by the terms of the section under which it purports to have been given or made;
 - (b) there has been some informality, defect or error in, or in connection with, the Notice;
 - (c) the Council has refused unreasonably to approve the execution of alternative works, or that the works required by the Notice to be executed are otherwise unreasonable in character or extent, or are unnecessary;
 - (d) the time within which the works are to be executed is not reasonably sufficient for the purpose;
 - (e) the Notice might lawfully have been served on the occupier of the premises in question instead of on the owner, or on the owner instead of on the occupier, and that it would have been equitable for it to have been so served;
 - (f) where the work is work for the common benefit of the premises in question and other premises, that some other person, being the owner or occupier of premises to be benefited, ought to contribute towards the expenses of executing any works required.
- 7 If and in-so-far-as an appeal under this section is based on the ground of some informality, defect or error in or in connection with the Notice, the Court shall dismiss the appeal, if it is satisfied that the informality, defect or error was not a material one.
- 8 Where the grounds upon which an appeal is brought include a ground specified in either of paragraph 6(e) or 6(f) above, you must serve a copy of the Notice of Appeal on each other person referred to. In the case of an appeal in respect of any ground, you may serve a copy of the Notice of Appeal on any other person having an estate or interest in premises to which the building, structure or bridge relates. Upon the hearing of the appeal, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the person by whom any work is to be executed, and the contribution to be made by any other person towards the cost of the work, or as to the proportions in which any expenses which may become recoverable by the Local Authority are to be borne by the appellant and such other person.
- 9 In exercising its powers under this subsection, the Court shall have regard:
- (a) as between an owner and an occupier, to the terms and condition, whether contractual or statutory, of the tenancy, and to the nature of the works required; and,
 - (b) in any case, to the degree of benefit to be derived by the different persons concerned.

Penalties

- 10 Subject to such right of appeal as above, if you are required by this Notice to take measures and you fail to comply within the period thereby limited, the Council may itself take the required measures and recover from you, the expenses reasonably incurred by it in so doing. The expenses and interest accrued thereon shall, until recovered, be a charge on the premises.
- 11 Also, without prejudice to its right to exercise that power, you shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £2,500, and to a further fine not exceeding £200 for each day on which the default continues after conviction therefore.
- 12 In any proceedings brought by the Council against you for the recovery of any expenses that the Council is entitled to recover, it shall not be open to you to raise any question which you could have raised on appeal.

The address for the appropriate Court of Summary Jurisdiction:

[London Borough of]

Tel.

Fax.

Appendix D: Further notice template

[COUNCIL]
Environmental Services

LLAA04/9(10)

LONDON LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT 2004: Section 9(10)

FURTHER NOTICE AS TO NUISANCE FROM BIRDS

To:

Of:

The Owner/Occupier of **[[the building or structure]** known as **[ADDRESS/ DESCRIPTION]**

[[the [DESCRIPTION] bridge located at [LOCATION]]

fronting upon, crossing or overhanging the highway known as **[NAME OF HIGHWAY, POSTAL DISTRICT AND POST CODE]** in the **[London Borough of]**.

WHEREAS the Council of the **[London Borough of]** ['the Council'] served Notice upon you on **[DATE]** under sub-section 1 of section 9 of the London Local Authorities Act 2004 ['the 2004 Act'] requiring you to take **[appropriate]** measures **[which were specified in the Notice]** for the purpose of preventing or minimising nuisance to pedestrians using that highway arising from the habitual nesting, roosting or alighting of birds on any part of the said **[building or structure] [bridge]**;

AND WHEREAS you served a counter-notice on the Council on **[DATE]** under sub-section 8 of the 2004 Act specifying alternative measures, which will in your reasonable opinion have the effect of preventing or minimising the said nuisance to the same or greater extent than those measures required by the Notice that was served by the Council;

NOW THEREFORE, the Council, in exercise of the powers conferred upon it by sub-section 10 of the 2004 Act, **HEREBY GIVES YOU FURTHER NOTICE REQUIRING YOU WITHIN [No. REASONABLE] DAYS** from the service of this Notice upon you, to take the following further measures for the purpose of preventing or minimising the said nuisance:

NOTE: No asbestos based materials are to be used in compliance with the requirements of this Notice.

[FURTHER MEASURES]

DATED:

Our Ref:

ADDRESS:

(to which any communication regarding this Notice may be sent)
for **[Officers Name]**, being the Officer appointed for this purpose

[London Borough of]
[Address]

This matter is being dealt with by:

Tel:

SEE NOTES ATTACHED

NOTES

Measures required by the Further Notice

- 1 A Further Notice can only be served by the Council in response to a counter-notice served upon it under sub-section 8 of section 9 of the 2004 Act by any one of the following parties:

the British Railways Board (in respect of a bridge owned by the Board), or, either of Network Rail Infrastructure Limited, Transport for London, the British Waterways Board or the Port of London Authority, and their subsidiaries, servants, agents and contractors (in respect of its operational land),

subsequent to a Notice having been served by the Council upon one of the above parties under sub-section 1 of section 9 of the 2004 Act.

- 2 Measures, which may be specified in the Further Notice, may include the erection of baffles, nets or wires or the laying of gel on the building or structure or other measures of a like nature, but shall not include any method prohibited by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The measures specified in the Further Notice are expected to complement the measures specified in the counter-notice served by you upon the Council.

Extension of the period to comply with measures

- 3 The period within which you are to comply with the requirements of this Further Notice may be extended with the agreement of the Council (except in respect of the BRB [Residuary] Ltd.).
- 5 Section 290 of the Public Health Act 1936, (as amended by Criminal Justice Act 1982, Section 46), applies in respect of this Further Notice. Provision is made as to appeal against, and the enforcement of, this Further Notice.

Appeal to Magistrates' Court [Court of Summary Jurisdiction]

- 6 You may, within 21 days from the date of the service of this Further Notice upon you, appeal to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction on any of the following grounds which are appropriate in the circumstances:
 - (a) the Further Notice or requirement is not justified by the terms of the section under which it purports to have been given or made;

- (b) there has been some informality, defect or error in, or in connection with, the Further Notice;
- (c) the Council has refused unreasonably to approve the execution of alternative works, or that the works required by the Further Notice to be executed are otherwise unreasonable in character or extent, or are unnecessary;
- (d) the time within which the works are to be executed is not reasonably sufficient for the purpose;
- (e) the Further Notice might lawfully have been served on the occupier of the premises in question instead of on the owner, or on the owner instead of on the occupier, and that it would have been equitable for it to have been so served;
- (f) where the work is work for the common benefit of the premises in question and other premises, that some other person, being the owner or occupier of premises to be benefited, ought to contribute towards the expenses of executing any works required.

- 7 If and in-so-far-as an appeal under this section is based on the ground of some informality, defect or error in or in connection with the Further Notice, the Court shall dismiss the appeal, if it is satisfied that the informality, defect or error was not a material one.
- 8 Where the grounds upon which an appeal is brought include a ground specified in either of paragraph 6(e) or 6(f) above, you must serve a copy of the Notice of Appeal on each other person referred to. In the case of an appeal in respect of any ground, you may serve a copy of the Notice of Appeal on any other person having an estate or interest in premises to which the building, structure or bridge relates. Upon the hearing of the appeal, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the person by whom any work is to be executed, and the contribution to be made by any other person towards the cost of the work, or as to the proportions in which any expenses which may become recoverable by the Local Authority are to be borne by the appellant and such other person.
- 9 In exercising its powers under this subsection, the Court shall have regard:
- (a) as between an owner and an occupier, to the terms and condition, whether contractual or statutory, of the tenancy, and to the nature of the works required; and,
 - (b) in any case, to the degree of benefit to be derived by the different persons concerned.

Penalties

- 10 Subject to such right of appeal as above, if you are required by this Further Notice to take measures and you fail to comply within the period thereby limited, the Council may itself take the required measures and recover from you, the expenses reasonably incurred by it in so doing. The expenses and interest accrued thereon shall, until recovered, be a charge on the premises.
- 11 Also, without prejudice to its right to exercise that power, you shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £2,500, and to a further fine not exceeding £200 for each day on which the default continues after conviction therefore.
- 12 In any proceedings brought by the Council against you for the recovery of any expenses that the Council is entitled to recover, it shall not be open to you to raise any question which you could have raised on appeal.

Appendix E: Key regional and national stakeholders

National Government

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

European Wildlife Division

Zone1/08a
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Temple Quay
Bristol BS1 6EB
Tel: 08459 33 55 77
local.environment@defra.gsi.gov.uk
www.defra.gov.uk

Department for Transport (DfT)

Department for Transport
Great Minister House
76 Marsham Street
London SW1P 4DR
Tel: 020 7944 8300
www.dft.gov.uk

Regional Government

Greater London Authority (GLA)

City Hall
The Queen's Walk
London SE1 2AA
Tel: 020 7983 4100
mayor@london.gov.uk
www.london.gov.uk

Government Office for London (GOL)

Riverwalk House
157-161 Millbank
London SW1P 4RR
Tel: 020 7217 3328
enquiries.gol@go-regions.gov.uk
www.go-london.gov.uk

Local Government Associations

Association of London Government (ALG)

59½ Southwark Street
London SE1 0AL
Tel: 020 7934 9999
www.alg.gov.uk

Local Government Association (LGA)

Local Government House
Smith Square
London SW1P 3HZ
Tel: 020 7664 3131
info@lga.gov.uk
www.lga.gov.uk

London Boroughs

London Borough of Barking & Dagenham

Civic centre
Rainham Road North
Dagenham
Essex RM10 7BN
Tel: 020 8592 4500
www.lbbd.gov.uk

London Borough of Barnet

Hendon Town Hall
The Burroughs
London NW4 4BG
Tel: 020 8359 2000
www.barnet.gov.uk

London Borough of Bexley

Civic Offices
Bexleyheath
Kent DA6 7LB
Tel: 020 8303 7777
www.bexley.gov.uk

London Borough of Brent

Town Hall
Forty Lane
Wembley
Middlesex HA9 9HD
Tel: 020 8937 1234
www.brent.gov.uk

London Borough of Bromley

Civic Centre
Stockwell Close
Bromley
Kent BR1 3UH
Tel: 020 8464 3333
www.bromley.gov.uk

London Borough of Camden

Town Hall
Judd Street
London WC1H 9JE
Tel: 020 7974 4444
www.camden.gov.uk

London Borough of Croydon

Taberner House
Park Lane
Croydon
Surrey CR9 3JS
Tel: 020 8686 4433
www.croydon.gov.uk

London Borough of Ealing

Perceval House
14/16 Uxbridge Road
London W5 2HL
Tel: 020 8825 5000
www.ealing.gov.uk

London Borough of Enfield

Civic Centre
Silver Street
Enfield
Middlesex EN1 3XA
Tel: 020 8379 1000
www.enfield.gov.uk

London Borough of Greenwich

Town Hall
Wellington Street
London SE18 6PW
Tel: 020 8854 8888
www.greenwich.gov.uk

London Borough of Hackney

Town Hall
Mare Street
London E8 1EA
Tel: 020 8356 5000
www.hackney.gov.uk

London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

Town Hall
King Street
London W6 9JU
Tel: 020 8748 3020
www.lbhf.gov.uk

London Borough of Haringey

Civic Centre
High Road
London N22 8LE
Tel: 020 8489 0000
www.haringey.gov.uk

London Borough of Harrow

Civic Centre
Station Road
Harrow
Middlesex HA1 2UW
Tel: 020 8863 5611
www.harrow.gov.uk

London Borough of Havering

Town Hall
Main Road
Romford
Essex RM1 3BD
Tel: 01708 434343
www.havering.gov.uk

London Borough of Hillingdon

Civic Centre
High Street
Uxbridge
Middlesex UB8 1UW
Tel: 01895 250111
www.hillingdon.gov.uk

London Borough of Hounslow

Civic Centre
Lampton Road
Hounslow
Middlesex TW3 4DN
Tel: 020 8583 2000
www.hounslow.gov.uk

London Borough of Islington

Town Hall
Upper Street
London N1 2UD
Tel: 020 7527 2000
www.islington.gov.uk

Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea

Town Hall
Hornton Street
London W8 7NX
Tel: 020 7937 5464
www.rbkc.gov.uk

Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames

Guildhall
Kingston upon Thames
Surrey KT1 1EU
Tel: 020 7937 5464
www.rbkc.gov.uk

London Borough of Lambeth

Town Hall
Brixton Hill
Lambeth
London SW2 1RW
Tel: 020 7926 1000
www.lambeth.gov.uk

London Borough of Lewisham

Town Hall
Catford
London SE6 4RU
Tel: 020 8314 6000
www.lewisham.gov.uk

London Borough of Merton

Civic Centre
London Road
Morden
Surrey SM4 5DX
Tel: 020 8274 4901
www.merton.gov.uk

London Borough of Newham

Newham Town Hall
East Ham
London E6 2RP
Tel: 020 8430 2000
www.newham.gov.uk

London Borough of Redbridge

Town Hall
High Road
Ilford
Essex IG1 1DD
Tel: 020 8554 5000
www.redbridge.gov.uk

London Borough of Richmond

Civic Centre
York Street
Twickenham
Surrey TW1 3BZ
Tel: 020 8891 1411
www.richmond.gov.uk

London Borough of Southwark

Town Hall
Peckham Road
London SE5 8UB
Tel: 020 7525 5000
www.southwark.gov.uk

London Borough of Sutton

Civic Offices
St Nicholas Way
Sutton
Surrey SM1 1EA
Tel: 020 8770 5000
www.sutton.gov.uk

London Borough of Tower Hamlets

Mulberry Place
5 Clove Crescent
London E14 2BG
Tel: 020 7364 5000
www.towerhamlets.gov.uk

London Borough of Waltham Forest

Town Hall
Forest Road
London E17 4JF
Tel: 020 8496 3000
www.lbwf.gov.uk

London Borough of Wandsworth

Town Hall
Wandsworth High Street
London SW18 2PU
Tel: 020 8871 6000
www.wandsworth.gov.uk

City of Westminster

Westminster City Hall
64 Victoria Street
London SW1E 6QP
Tel: 020 7641 6000
www.westminster.gov.uk

Corporation of London

Guildhall
London EC2P 2EJ
Tel: 020 7606 3030
www.cityoflondon.gov.uk

**Unless otherwise stated the addresses given
in these appendices are head office addresses:**

Protected parties

BRB [Residuary] Ltd

Whittles House
14 Pentonville Road
London N1 9RP
Tel: 020 7904 5100
www.brb.gov.uk

British Waterways

Willow Grange
Church Road
Watford
Hertfordshire WD17 4QA
Tel: 01923 201120
enquiries.hq@britishwaterways.co.uk
www.britishwaterways.co.uk

British Waterways London (regional office)

1 Sheldon Square
Paddington Central
London W2 6TT
Tel: 020 7985 7200
enquiries.london@britishwaterways.co.uk

Network Rail

40 Melton Street
London NW1 2EE
Tel: 020 7557 8000
www.networkrail.co.uk

Transport for London (TFL)

Windsor House
42-50 Victoria Street
London SW1H 0TL
Tel: 020 7941 4500
enquire@tfl.gov.uk
www.tfl.gov.uk

Other relevant stakeholders

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

The Lodge
Sandy
Bedfordshire SG19 2DL
Tel: 01767 680551
www.rspb.org.uk

British Ornithologists' Union

The Natural History Museum
Tring
Hertfordshire HP23 6AP
Tel: 01442 890080
www.bou.org.uk

British Trust for Ornithology

Thetford
Norfolk IP24 2PU
Tel: 01842 750050
www.bto.org

The Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust

Slimbridge
Gloucestershire GL2 7BT
Tel: 01453 891900
www.wwt.org.uk

BirdLife International

Wellbrook Court
Girton Road
Cambridge CB3 0NA
Tel: 01223 277318
www.birdlife.net

The Wildlife Trusts

The Kiln
Waterside
Mather Road
Newark
Nottinghamshire NG24 1WT
Tel: 0870 036 7711
www.wildlifetrusts.org

The Game Conservancy Trust

Fordingbridge
Hampshire SP6 1EF
Tel: 01425 652381
www.gct.org.uk

The Hawk and Owl Trust

Zoological Society of London
Regent's Park
London NW1 4RY
Tel: 01582 832182
www.hawkandowl.org

English Nature

Northminster House
Northminster
Peterborough PE1 1UA
Tel: 01733 455000
www.english-nature.org.uk

The National Trust

36 Queen Anne's Gate
London SW1H 9AS
Tel: 0870 609 5380
www.nationaltrust.org.uk

Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Monkstone House
City Road
Peterborough PE1 1JY
Tel: 01733 562626
www.jncc.gov.uk



Association of London Government
59½ Southwark Street
London SE1 0AL
Tel 020 7934 9916
antony.buchan@alg.gov.uk
www.alg.gov.uk

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Transport and Environment Committee, 21 July 2005.